



Health News Update

A New Way to Enjoy the Summer Sun

New on the Web

Information Notice 06-01
Infection Control Standard to
Address Influenza Vaccines
for Staff: <http://jchealth.jobcorps.gov/documents/information-notice/in06-01.pdf>

Job Corps DisABILITY
newsletter: <http://jchealth.jobcorps.gov/documents/health-newsletters/disability-newsletters/>

JC Health Program
Description Report (Due
Aug 15th): [http://www.jchealthdemo.org/Program_Descriptions/\(24vqqd45dxd1m145p3fuu3fu\)/newusersignin.aspx](http://www.jchealthdemo.org/Program_Descriptions/(24vqqd45dxd1m145p3fuu3fu)/newusersignin.aspx)

This summer the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved Anthelios SX, a sunscreen from cosmetic maker L'Oreal. Unlike other sunscreens, this product offers protection against both ultraviolet B (UVB) and ultraviolet A rays (UVA). Other sunscreens only protect against UVA rays. This product will be available over-the-counter (OTC).

Anthelios SX contains three active products: avobenzone, octocrylene, and ecamsule. Avobenzone and octocrylene are currently found in many sunscreen products. Ecamsule has not been marketed in the United States until now, but has been used in sunscreen products in Europe and Canada, marketed under Mexoryl SX, since

1993. This product protects against harmful UVB rays.

Prior to approval of Anthelios SX, 28 studies tested the safety and effectiveness of this product and its individual components. Minor side effects included acne, dermatitis, dry skin, eczema, abnormal redness, itching, skin discomfort, and sunburn.

Take this opportunity to educate students about sun safety, including:

- Always use sunscreen. If Anthelios SX is not available, any traditional sunscreen will offer sun protection. Sun protection factor (SPF) 15 or higher should help prevent skin damage and block harmful UVA rays.

- Protect your eyes. Look for

sunglasses with 99 to 100 percent UVA and UVB protection. There should be a label on the glasses. If there is not, do not buy them. Note: The color or darkness of the glasses does not make a difference. A substance applied to the lenses, not the tint, provides protection from harmful rays.

Continue reading online at: <http://jchealth.jobcorps.gov/health-topics/student-safety/student-safety-articles/anthelios-sx>



Getting High on Mothballs



We all know about the dangerous effects of Methamphetamine, the powerful drug made from common chemicals that are available in nearly every drug or home repair store. Now teens can get high on an even more readily available household substance--mothballs.

A young woman was hospitalized in France with symptoms related to her

mothball sniffing and chewing habit. She would spend 10 minutes each day breathing into a bag filled with mothballs. She would then chew half of a mothball. When she arrived at the hospital, she appeared unsteady and sluggish with scaly skin on her legs and hands. Doctors later determined that mothballs caused her ailments. She took six months to fully recover. This problem is not yet

thought to be widespread, as only three cases have been documented in medical journals. However, this is probably underreported. If a student is found with mothballs, the TEAP specialist should determine whether they are abusing this common household substance and intervene.